

# THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORTER.

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PHILADELPHIA, MAY 18, 1872.

[VOL. XXVI.—No. 20.]

## ORIGINAL DEPARTMENT.

### Communications.

#### CASE OF PROFUSE AND PERSISTENT UTERINE HEMORRHAGE TREAT- ED SUCCESSFULLY BY LOCAL APPLICATION TO THE CER- VIX.

By J. K. MILLER, M. D.,  
Of Berlin, Pa.

My object in reporting the following for your valuable journal, is not with the view of claiming anything new or remarkable, either in pathology or therapeutics, but simply to point out the vital importance of thoroughly investigating the uterine organs, in all cases of obstinate menorrhagia, by all the means which this age of scientific research has placed in our hands, before forming definite diagnostic conclusions. This thorough and systematic examination becomes the more palpable, if we remember the various circumstances and conditions which frequently occasion the form of disease under consideration. I need not now stop to detail the various manipulations necessary to a critical examination of the uterus and its surrounding structures, but give you the facts in the case, which in my humble judgment most conclusively prove that diseases affecting the uterus—which prove obstinate to ordinary remedies—exist in fact, and not only in the morbid imaginations of a certain class of physicians, as some old fogies, who ridicule their better informed brethren and ignore the most vital facts in the science of gynecology, would be pleased to have it.

In May, 1870, I was called to see Mrs. O., et. 39 years; mother of ten children, the youngest three years old. The following facts relating to the history of the case I elicited

from the husband. Three months prior to my visit, Mrs. O. was suddenly, and without any premonitory symptoms, taken with profuse flooding, while on her return from a visit to a neighbor's house. By perseverance and the assistance of her companion, she finally reached her home, completely exhausted. The physician who was immediately summoned pronounced the case one of abortion, and took it under his professional care. In what his treatment consisted I was unable to ascertain. His prognosis, however, was to the effect that a few days in bed, with the medicine he was prescribing, would rectify matters. This favorable termination of the case was predicted with much assurance, and without as much even as a digital examination of the organ implicated. The result was a signal failure, and his early and final discharge from the family. She now began to pass out of the hands of one physician into those of another, without deriving any permanent benefit whatever, frequently not even obtaining temporary relief.

The whole list of remedies usually denominated hæmostatics was exhausted, and so was the patient. In the intermenstrual period the flow had somewhat diminished; while at the regular menstrual epoch, or upon the least exertion, as much as turning in the bed, the loss always became alarmingly profuse. Upon further investigation I ascertained that none of her former attendants had made any examination of the uterus, not as much even as suggested the propriety or necessity of such a proceeding; their treatment consisting exclusively of constitutional remedies, so called. After I had elicited this fact, I felt encouraged in the hope of relieving this good woman, by going to the fountain of her troubles, which in my judgment could only be accomplished by

a thorough digital and instrumental examination of all the uterine organs. Before detailing the result of such examination, I will give a few of the most prominent general symptoms, sufficient, I think, to direct the attention of the most superficial observer to the proper organ. Her general appearance indicated the existence of grave and long-continued disease. She was emaciated, anæmic and hysterical.

She complained of indigestion, nausea and anorexia; of obstinate constipation of the bowels, and whenever cathartics were administered, pain of a sickening character always attended their evacuation. Headache of the most aggravated character, depriving her of rest both by day and by night, was a constant and extremely annoying symptom.

Pain in the lumbo-sacral region, radiating from thence into the ovarian, or shooting along the great sciatic into the extremities, and a peculiar expulsive pain within the pelvis. But on this point her own language is most conclusive: She said: "I have been in labor pain these thirteen weeks, yet nothing passes but blood." Nothing could have been more important in a diagnostic point of view than this characteristic sensation, so well expressed by the patient. Prominent and characteristic as the foregoing symptoms were, especially the pain, the most obvious was the loss of blood. This had become so profuse the day before my visit as to force a tampon out of the vagina, which I suppose, however, was very inefficiently introduced, as it was done by a member of the family. After examining the case carefully, and analyzing all the symptoms, I concluded that some inflammatory disease of the uterus, unrecognized and unmolested by her former attendants, was at the root of her troubles. I informed the patient and her friends accordingly, and proceeded to explain the importance of instituting an examination of the uterus, in order to verify my diagnosis by ocular demonstration. To this procedure the patient readily consented.

Upon a digital examination I found the uterus prolapsed, the body enlarged and exquisitely tender to the touch; the cervix hypertrophied; the os open sufficient to admit the index finger to the second phalanx. The intervaginal portion of the cervix was soft and spongy to the touch. On introducing the speculum I brought the focus of disease into full view, in a deep and angry looking ulcer of

both lips, extending into the open cervical canal as far as the eye could reach, from which was flowing blood in a continued stream. I effected thorough cleanliness of the parts by copious injections of cold water, and then cauterized the entire ulcerated surface with the solid nitrate of silver. For the sake of maintaining cleanliness, as well as for the antiphlogistic and astringent properties of cold, I ordered the cold water injections to be repeated twice a day.

A pill composed of the following:

R. Pil. hydrarg.,	gr.v.
Podyphyllin,	gr.1-8. M.

was given every third night, followed in the morning by a seidlitz powder, and in the course of the day, if necessary, by a warm water enema.

Good refreshing sleep was procured by the following combination:

R. Potass. bromid.,	℥ss.
Morph. sulph.,	gr.j.
Aqua cinnam.,	℥iv. M.

Sig.—Tablespoonful in a wineglassful of water on retiring.

As a tonic I prescribed the pill so highly recommended by Prof. BIDDLE:

R. Quinæ sulphatis,	gr.ij.
Ferri sulphatis,	gr.j.
Strychnia,	gr.1-60. M.

For one pill ter die.

One week after the above treatment had been instituted, the hemorrhage was almost entirely arrested, and the general condition of the patient very much improved. A solution of the caustic, ℥ij. to the ℥j. of water, was substituted and applied with a camel-hair pencil. The general treatment was continued with but slight variation through the whole course.

At the first regular menstrual epoch, after the above treatment had been commenced, the flow was rather profuse, yet it passed off in the course of a week without one untoward symptom.

Under the influence of the above treatment she continued to progress favorably toward a permanent cure. As the ulcerated surface cicatrized, the local pains and other prominent symptoms rapidly subsided. The uterus, which was prolapsed, enlarged and painful, resumed its normal relation in the pelvis, under the antiphlogistic treatment of the cervix. Within six weeks, an extremely short period, taking into consideration the extent of the disease and the debilitated and exhausted condition of the patient, I had the extreme

pleasure of seeing my patient restored to health, and with it happiness.

The favorable termination of this case, as well as others of a similar nature which I might report, most conclusively prove to my mind the utter folly of endeavoring to cure diseases dependent upon a local cause, by general remedies alone.

## HOSPITAL REPORTS.

### PHILADELPHIA ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL AND INFIRMARY FOR NERVOUS DISEASES.

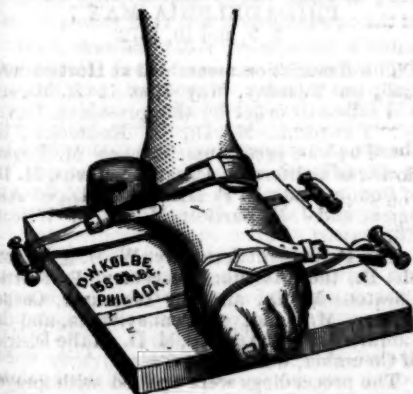
1701 Summer St., Philadelphia.

Service of Drs. MORTON and GOODMAN.

[REPORTED BY DAVID DAVIDSON, M. D., RESIDENT SURGEON.]

#### Double Talipes Equino-Varus.

CASE I.—Mary Mahon, æt. 12, from West Chester, Pa., was admitted into the hospital with double club-foot of the equino-varus variety. No family history of any deformity could be traced. The child presented the symptom of deformity when two years old; the deformity has gradually increased. The tarsus was much arched and rigid. The plantar fascia was found to be contracted, while the tendo-Achilles was, with the least flexion of the foot, extremely rigid and unyielding.



January 18, 1872, child was etherized, and a free division of the plantar fascia and tendo-Achilles was affected in each foot. The tendo-Achilles being divided about three quarters of an inch above its insertion, the feet were then placed in the stretcher (See Fig. 1), and by this

means the tarsus was brought into a normal shape. The ordinary club-foot apparatus (see Fig. 2) was then applied.



May 4. Patient returned to hospital, and the feet were found to be perfect. To continue wearing the braces.

**Spasmodic Talipes Valgus, the Result of Rheumatism, Cured by Division of Peroni and Extensor Longus Digitorum Tendons.**

CASE II.—J. M. D., æt. 16, applied at the hospital August 11, 1871. Marked deformity of the valgus of left foot, and constant pain along the course of the peroni and extensor longus digitorum muscles, much aggravated by extension.

Had suffered from rheumatism for three winters in left knee and shoulder. General appearance healthy. Stated that the deformity had been increasing since the first attack of rheumatism. Foot could not be brought to its normal position on account of the contraction of perone and extensor longus digitorum tendons. Any attempt at extension caused unbearable pain.

August 22, 1871. Under the influence of ether as an anæsthetic, all symptoms of contraction of the tendons disappeared and the advisability of operation was thought to be doubtful. On partially recovering from the effects of the ether, the contraction returned, which decided the operation. Dr. GOODMAN divided first, the peroni tendons about an inch above the external malleolus, and then the extensor longus digitorum and peroneus tertius over the tibio-tarsal articulation. The operation was rendered difficult by the flaccidity of the tendons, which was partially overcome by forced inversion and extension of the foot by an assistant. All pain was relieved by the operation. Patient was able to walk on the third day; remained in the hospital two weeks, after which returned weekly to Dr. GOODMAN's clinics in order to have his foot manipulated. The apparatus used was Kolbe's walking-shoe for valgus, only differing from Fig. 2 by having support for plantar arch. The patient appeared at clinic April 2, 1872. Never

has had pain since the operation; movement of foot perfect; with the exception of slight flatness of foot and prominence oscaiphoid bone can be considered a perfect cure; still wears apparatus.

#### Congenital Hare-lip.

CASE III.—April 1, 1872, Sallie H., colored, set. 45, presented herself with a marked congenital deformity of the lip. The fissure extending far up into the nose on the right side, the fissure of the lower border being an inch and a quarter in width.

After etherization, the edges were freely freshened, and an angular portion excised from each extremity of the lip. Four pins were introduced, accurately approximating the raw surface. On the fifth day the pins were removed, and union was found to be complete. The surface touched with twenty-grain solution of nit. silver.

Discharge cured. No trace of deformity is remaining.

Sciatica, Resulting from Lodgment of Minnis Ball in Left Buttock over Sciatic Nerve—  
—Extraction and Recovery.

CASE IV.—S. F. W., set. 28, 82d Pa. Vols., was wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3d, 1864.

While lying on the ground, was struck by a ball in the left side of the spine, over the region of the kidney. The ball passed over to the right side, then traveled downward and lodged in the left buttock. The wound of entrance closed up in six weeks—has had pain since then in his back and hip, shooting down the limb as far as the foot—much increased at times. Has had great pain latterly in the rectum and bladder, with tenesmus and protrusion of the gut; symptoms of irritability of the bladder simulating stone, and general prostration of the nervous system in consequence.

On examination, the ball could readily be felt very deeply imbedded in the buttock, and lying immediately over the sciatic nerve as it emerges from the pelvis.

April 26, 1872. After etherization, Dr. MORTON cut down upon it, and at a depth of four inches found the ball tightly imbedded and lying immediately on the nerve itself; with great difficulty it was removed from its lodgment; the wound was then drawn together by three silver sutures.

April 29th. Silver sutures removed; very slight suppuration in the wound; no swelling; relief from pain and convalescent.

May 6th. Able to walk about; no pain.

#### The New University Hospital.

The city has been asked to give a lot of ground in West Philadelphia to the University of Pennsylvania for the erection of a hospital thereon in connection with that institution. The time-honored edifice on South Ninth street has given to Philadelphia

and to the nation some of the most brilliant ornaments of the medical profession, and doubtless the University will continue to do so in its new location, and its supporters think that if it had a hospital of its own it would be enabled to do this all the more certainly. The proposal is, that the new hospital shall be erected on a part of the almshouse property, in the immediate neighborhood of the new University building, at Darby road and Thirty-sixth street, where it will be convenient to the students and where there is room for the erection of the proper buildings.

#### A Nuisance.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *New York Evening Post* writes to that journal complaining of a heap of filth and manure, two hundred feet long by sixteen feet wide and twenty feet high, which has been allowed to accumulate near one of the markets. The nuisance has been in existence for years, and although the attention of the Board of Health has been directed to it, nothing has been done. The writer ends by saying, "All the Board understands with distinctness and pro pitude is how to draw the salaries of the members for service not rendered."

### MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

#### MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, HELD IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, MAY 7, 8, 9, and 10, 1872.

The Association assembled at Horticultural Hall, on Tuesday, May 7, at 11 A. M., and was called to order by the president, DAVID W. YANDELL, M. D., of Kentucky; assisted by vice presidents Thomas M. Logan, M. D., of California; Charles L. Ives, M. D., of Connecticut; R. F. Michel, M. D., of Alabama, and J. K. Bartlett, M. D., of Wisconsin.

The Permanent Secretary, W. B. Atkinson, M. D., the Assistant Secretary, D. Murray Cheston, M. D., and the Treasurer, Casper Wister, M. D., all of Pennsylvania, and the Librarian, F. A. Ashford, M. D., of the District of Columbia, were also present.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Right Rev. Wm. Bacon Stevens, M. D., D. D., L.L.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania.

Prof. Robert E. Rogers, M. D., of Pennsylvania, on behalf of the profession of Philadelphia, welcomed the delegates in the following remarks:



*Gentlemen Delegates to the American Medical Association:*

It is with unfeigned pleasure that, as chairman of the Committee of Reception, and on behalf of the medical profession of Philadelphia, I extend to you a sincere and cordial welcome.

Gathered to-day in this hall are representatives of our profession from every quarter of this vast country, reaching from the city of the "Golden Gate" to the Capes of the Chesapeake, from the granite hills of Maine to the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, covering a domain of twenty-four parallels of latitude and fifty degrees of longitude, and embracing a population of whose health its members are the guardians, numbering not less than thirty-eight millions of men, women and children.

With these boundaries, this area possesses features of climate, a meteorology and a geology more diversified and extensive than those of any other single country on the face of the earth. What may we not hope of benefit to science and humanity by observations made upon these in their connection with disease and hygiene by so many intelligent laborers in the field.

Meeting here on this Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the organization of the American Medical Association, there are brought together men of every type, of high tone, loyal to their profession, strong men and true; men of sparkling genius, of varied and solid attainments, those who have grown gray in their vocation, laden with the golden harvest of a life's long experience, and those blessed with youth, energy and ambition, engaged in laborious research, all ready to lay their individual contributions upon the altar of our profession.

In view of the reflections which here arise, what a spectacle of "moral grandeur" in possible achievements in the cause of suffering humanity does this assemblage present.

More than any other department of human knowledge does medicine appropriate the laws of the other positive sciences as parts of its organic whole, modifying and assimilating them, finding in them sustenance and warmth and life. It is indeed the highest application of the truths of the other departments of knowledge directed to the beneficent end of preserving health and assuaging physical pain. It may perhaps be not unaptly compared to some vast sea, receiving the contributions from a thousand perennial streams flowing from distant and widely separated regions, and then dispersing the commingled waters on the wings of the ever-moving winds, to spread their vivifying, renovating showers over the wide circuit of the globe.

Since the organization of our Association, as by curious coincidence, a new era has been inaugurated; marvelous progress has been made in the developments of science, bearing upon human comfort and the mitigation of disease. Thus the electric telegraph, the vast extension of the iron track, the introduction

of anæsthesia and the device of various instruments of precision for the exploration and cure of the maladies of our race. These grand opportunities and great advances have been within the reach of all; therefore, as a natural result, our numbers have continued to increase, and the value of our transactions greatly to improve, thus securing an unabated prosperity to our organization.

Whatever qualifications may be made as to the amount of positive knowledge contributed through such annually recurring gatherings as these, it cannot be denied that they exercise personally a most wholesome elevating influence upon the members of the profession. They serve to strengthen old friendships and form new ones, to dissipate prejudices, to sustain self-respect and cultivate a spirit of charity and humility; and, through the interchange of opinions and the abrasion of thought to brush away the cobwebs from the dirty corners of our brains—to sharpen the battle-ax which has grown rusty with disuse, and to lift us out of the monotonous groove of life in which we have been wont to move, leaving pleasant and cheering memories, which, like the Arctic twilight, lingers in the sky to meet the coming dawn of the next returning day.

The present is the third occasion of our meeting in the city of Philadelphia—the earliest medical center of our country, which has long since become the vigorous and lusty sire of many a stalwart son. And here let us congratulate ourselves and the world at large upon the vindication of those principles which have ever guided her medical affairs. As the genuine coin is liable to counterfeit, so have unscrupulous men aimed to speculate upon her fair name by spurious imitations. Thanks to a wise legislation, the atmosphere has been purified, and the parties engaged in the fraudulent issue of diplomas have been deprived of their charters and their institutions abolished.

The first meetings of this Association were marked by harmony and good will throughout; so may it be now, and may the blessing of the "Author of peace and lover of concord" rest upon us and guide our deliberations.

Once more then, my friends, offering you our warmest greetings and a hearty welcome to our hospitalities, I give place to your further proceedings:

Dr. EDWARD HARTSHORNE, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, then said:

*Mr. President and Gentlemen:*

As chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, I beg leave, in behalf of that committee, to add our cordial salutation to the eloquent greeting which we have just heard with so much pleasure from the chairman of the Committee of Reception. We are very glad to have reached this stage of the work of preparation, and take great pleasure in reporting the

arrangements as sufficiently complete for the purposes of the present meeting.

Not less gratified are we to meet with so large a body of delegates already registered at the opening of the session. It is much the largest number that has thus assembled on any similar occasion. There is every reason for believing, also, that it is as intelligent, and well informed, and well educated a body of our profession as it is a large one.

We can not forget that the sum of knowledge and skill, and superior education, and with these the actual intelligence, are rapidly and greatly increasing in our medical profession as they are in all the professions and among the people of our country.

We must believe, therefore, that this assemblage of the representatives of the medical institutions and medical men from every part and quarter of our country has not come together here for any other purpose, and interest, than those of science and of our profession, and of a common and truly social brotherhood. Under this impression we have endeavored to make such arrangements as may satisfy these professional and scientific purposes—such as may encourage those interests and furnish them with food convenient for them.

First. By preparing a museum or collection of objects of scientific and professional character. It is not large or very comprehensive, nor does it pretend to represent the whole and the latest advance even in this city—still less of the country and elsewhere. It is nevertheless a collection of which we have no reason to be ashamed. It is one for the excellence of which we are very grateful, and most happy to acknowledge our obligations to contributors and exhibitors, and to the efficient committeemen and aids who have made it the admirable success it has proved itself to be.

Second. With the same or a still greater sense of obligation, we may say still more if possible, of the exhibition of microscopes and microscopic objects which will be offered to us by the Biological and Microscopical Section of the Academy of Natural Sciences, in the foyer or upper hall, to-night.

During the conduct of the microscopical reception, we will have in the balcony, for the entertainment of those who are in the lower hall, a promenade concert. Then we are to have scientific lectures, with attractive demonstrations, on the succeeding evenings of Wednesday and Thursday. Wednesday lecture by Dr. Noyes on Ophthalmoscopic appearances represented by means of magic lantern transparencies. After this a lecture by Prof. Rogers, with exhibition of Electrical Phenomena. Thursday lecture will be given by Dr. J. Solis Cohen, with experiments, on Sound.

On Wednesday evening the delegates will be received at the houses of Prof. Hodge and Dr. Wm. H. Pancoast. Prof. Joseph Pancoast having been unexpectedly called away

from the city under a previous engagement, his son, Dr. Wm. H. Pancoast, has kindly taken his father's place as the host to the association, and will receive the delegates at his own house, S. W. corner of Walnut and 11th streets, instead of his father's house in Chestnut street.

On Thursday evening the delegates will be received by Col. Thos. A. Scott, at his mansion, on the S. E. corner of 19th street and Rittenhouse Square.

On Friday afternoon we are to have an excursion to Fairmount Park, with a collation at the Belmont pavilion. To the excursion and to all of the exhibitions, the ladies with the delegates are most cordially invited. We hope also to have them at the exhibition and concert of this evening, and at the museum and the lectures, as well as at the park excursion.

He then presented the following list of delegates and permanent members already registered as in attendance.

There were registered 725 delegates, permanent members and members by invitation, from the following States, etc.: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, California, Delaware, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, New York, Nebraska, North Carolina, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, U. S. Army, U. S. Navy.

There being no objection to the confirmation of these delegates and permanent members, the President announced that the list thus reported by the Committee on Credentials was approved as read and the report adopted.

Vice President, Dr. Thomas M. Logan, having taken the chair, the President delivered the annual address.

Dr. Henry Askew, of Delaware, offered the following:

*Resolved*, That all questions of a personal character, including complaints and protests, and all questions on credentials, be referred at once, after the report of the Committee of Arrangements, or other presentation, to the Committee on Ethics, and without discussion.

Dr. W. H. Mussey, of Ohio, asked that the motion be divided, referring questions of personal character only to the Committee on Ethics.

Dr. Askew declined dividing the motion.

Dr. Mussey asked if the question did not concern the rights of societies to be admitted in convention, and he denied the right of the committee to decide upon such questions. He proposed, also, referring the second branch of the subject to the convention.

The President said that such a course had never been pursued. Hitherto the Committee on Ethics reported to the convention on both subjects, their action being open to the approval of the convention.

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Dr. Hartshorne said that the course of the Committee of Arrangements as a Committee on Credentials, was plain and defined by law. It was simply to report for confirmation all credentials that could be verified as undoubted and uncontested; and to report for reference all others together with the protesting or contesting papers filed against them. By admitting delegates and delegations to registration against whom there were objections the committee would assume the very right to decide at the expense and to the probable detriment of the Association—which is rightly denied by Dr. Mussey, and which belongs—whether affirmatively or negatively—to the Association alone. The committee had determined to act upon this interpretation of the law without fear or favor. It was their hope to avoid premature discussion, and thus to secure a fair hearing to all concerned, without any delay beyond what was unavoidable under the action of the meeting and of the Committee on Ethics, to which the questions in dispute were to be referred.

The original resolution was framed in accordance with this view. It could not be divided with propriety or justice, because constituencies and representatives cannot be separated thus. Under our organic law constituencies are established by the admission of their representatives and both may fall together. No question can be more personal than the question of credentials, nor can the supposed rights of the delegates and the constituents, as such, be considered separate or allowed to regulate each other.

Dr. J. Morris, of Maryland, called the previous question, which, being sustained, Dr. Askew's motion was put and carried without a dissenting voice.

Papers were next announced on subject to be read at the session of the section in the afternoon.

The following gentlemen were appointed the Committee on Ethics:

Dr. H. F. Askew, of Delaware; N. S. Davis, of Illinois; Calvin Seavy, of Maine; J. K. Bartlett, of Wisconsin; and S. D. Gross, of Philadelphia.

On motion, the Association adjourned until Wednesday at 10 A. M.

#### SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, May 8.

Vice President, Dr. T. M. Logan, in the chair.

On motion a recess was taken to permit each State and Territory represented to select a representative on the Committee on Nominations:

In consequence of the difficulty of hearing the motions, etc., in the hall, the Association reassembled in the First Reformed Presbyterian church, in Broad street above Pine.

The President, Dr. Yandell, in the chair.

The Permanent Secretary read the following as constituting the Committee on Nominations:

Alabama, W. O. Baldwin; Arkansas, R. G. Jennings; California, W. R. Cluness; Colorado, W. F. McClelland; Connecticut, S. W. Turner; Delaware, Isaac Jump; District of Columbia, Samuel C. Busey; Georgia, W. F. Westmoreland; Illinois, W. A. Knox; Indiana, W. H. Myers; Iowa, W. F. Peck; Kentucky, L. Rogers; Maine, S. Fitch; Maryland, J. Morris; Massachusetts, H. I. Bowditch; Michigan, C. M. Stockwell; Minnesota, Alex. J. Stone; Missouri, Edw. Montgomery; Mississippi, B. A. Vaughan; Nevada, J. C. Tucker; New Hampshire, J. H. Wheeler; New Jersey, T. J. Thomason; New York, Wm. C. Wey; Ohio, C. G. Comegys; Oregon, Thos. M. Logan; Pennsylvania, R. E. Rogers; Rhode Island, F. H. Peckham; South Carolina, R. A. Kinloch; Tennessee, W. Finley; Texas, G. Dowell; Virginia, Jas. B. McCaw; West Virginia, R. H. Cummins; Wisconsin, J. T. Reeve; U. S. Army, J. J. Woodward; U. S. Navy, G. Clymer.

On motion of Dr. R. E. Rogers, Pa., the following were elected members by invitation. Drs. J. Edgar Chancellor, Va.; M. J. Ash, U. S. A.; W. W. Vinnege, Ind.; M. W. Junkins, Ohio and David D. Mahon, Pa.

The Committee on Nominations were requested to meet at once in Horticultural Hall.

Dr. J. R. Bronson, Mass., offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Ethics, to consist of seven members, shall be nominated by the Committee on Nominations.

The president decided that, as an amendment, it must lie over till next year.

Dr. Bronson then offered it as a resolution, to apply to the next meeting. After some discussion, and an appeal from the decision of the chair, but which decision was sustained by a large vote of the Association, the motion was put and lost by a vote of 167 ayes to 187 nays.

Dr. W. C. Van Bibber, of Maryland, having asked the appointment of a special committee to examine and report upon an unknown remedy which he exhibited, the subject was referred to the Section on Materia Medica and Chemistry.

Dr. N. S. Davis, of Illinois, offered a preamble and resolutions touching the action of the Massachusetts Medical Society, which, on motion of Dr. E. L. Howard, of Maryland, were referred to the Committee on Ethics.

Dr. E. Seguin, of N. Y., offered some remarks on Clinical Thermometry. On motion, he was requested to bring the subject before the Section on Practice of Medicine and Obstetrics.

The reports of the Committee of Publication and of the Treasurer, the latter showing a balance in the treasury of \$1,005, were read and referred to the Committee of Publication.

Dr. J. S. Weatherly, of Alabama, chairman of the Committee on Medical Education, read his report, which, on motion, was referred to the Committee of Publication.

The Librarian, Dr. F. A. Ashford, of District of Columbia, read his report, which was referred to the Committee of Publication.



In the absence of Dr. Stille, Penn., chairman of the Committee on Prize Essays (in consequence of a bereavement), Dr. F. G. Smith, of Penn., reported that said committee had awarded but one prize, which was to an essay bearing the motto "*Ne tentis aut perfice*," and entitled "What Physiological Value has Phosphorus as an Organismal Element."

On breaking the seal, he announced Dr. Samuel R. Percy, of New York, as the successful essayist.

On motion, the report and essay were referred to the Committee of Publication.

Dr. Theophilus Parvin, Indiana, chairman of the Committee on Medical Literature, read his report, which was referred to the Committee of Publication.

Dr. J. D. Jackson, Kentucky, chairman of the Committee on American Medical Necrology, presented his report, which was, on motion, referred to the Committee of Publication.

The permanent secretary announced that Dr. J. G. Richardson, Pennsylvania, would read his report on the Structure of the White Blood Corpuscles before the Section on Hygiene, Physiology, etc.

A paper by Dr. Henry Hartshorne, Pennsylvania, on the Physiology of the Vaso-motor Nerves, was presented and referred to the same section.

The secretary also announced that Dr. John H. Packard, Pennsylvania, would exhibit at the Section on Surgery and Anatomy a suspension apparatus for fracture of the leg, and a bracketed splint for excisions of the knee and for compound fractures.

Dr. E. M. Hunt, of N. J., reported progress on the climatology and epidemics of that State.

Dr. Geo. M. Beard, of N. Y., offered a paper on "Recent Researches in Electro-Therapeutics with Demonstrations of some of the Methods of Application." On motion it was referred to the section on Practice of Medicine and Obstetrics.

Dr. J. P. Garrish, of N. Y., offered a paper on "The use of Instruments in Obstetrics," which was similarly referred.

Dr. S. B. Merkel proposed to bring before the association, the case of George Thomas, colored, a native of Brazil, externally well formed, who moves his heart at will; can also whirl with an undulating motion the abdomen like a huge ball around the umbilicus.

On motion the case was referred to the same section.

Dr. W. H. Mussey, of Ohio, offered a paper on Electrolysis in Cancer, and one entitled a Case of Vesical calculus and Polypi of the Prostate Gland, illustrated with photographs and specimens.

On motion both were referred to the Section on Surgery and Anatomy.

A paper on The Soft Palate in Health and Disease, by Dr. Harrison Allen, of Pennsylvania; and one on Operation on the Hip-joint,

with a detailed case, by Dr. W. F. Peck, of Iowa, were similarly referred.

Several communications were offered and referred without comment to the Committee on Ethics.

Dr. Geo. Sutton, of Indiana, chairman of the Committee on the Comparative Pathology, and the Effects which Diseases of Inferior Animals have upon the Human System, reported progress, and the committee was continued.

On motion of Dr. A. M. Pollock, of Pennsylvania, it was

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed by the president to take into consideration the propriety of adopting the suggestions of the Committee on Medical Education.

Dr. J. M. Keller, of Kentucky, offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Publication have discretionary power on all papers referred to it, unless instructions to publish accompany the papers when referred.

Dr. J. G. Stetler, of Pennsylvania, offered the following:

*Resolved*, By the American Medical Association, that no report, paper, etc., referred by it to the various sections shall be referred by the latter to the Committee of Publication, without first having been examined and approved by two-thirds of the members present at said section.

Dr. F. G. Smith, of Pennsylvania, asked if these were not amendments to the constitution and consequently should lie over?

A motion by Dr. P. C. Williams, of Maryland, to lay both on the table, was lost. Ayes, 104; nays, 165.

Dr. S. C. Gordon, of Maine, offered as a substitute:

*Resolved*, That the Committee of Publication have discretionary power as to publishing all papers referred to them by the society or sections.

Dr. A. B. Palmer, of Michigan, moved the indefinite postponement of the whole matter.

The President having decided that debate was not in order on such a motion, Dr. J. G. Stetler, of Pennsylvania, appealed from his decision. The question was put and the chair sustained.

The indefinite postponement was then agreed to by a large majority.

On motion, the association adjourned to meet on Thursday at 10 A. M.

### THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, May 9.

The president called the association to order at 10 A. M.

On motion, Drs. E. N. Ash, of North Carolina, and S. Troup Maxwell, of Florida, were elected members by invitation.

The Permanent Secretary read the following communication:

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HALL OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS  
OF PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1872.

W. B. ATKINSON, M. D., *Permanent Secretary of the American Medical Association*—  
Dear Sir: At a stated meeting of the College, held this evening, the following preamble and resolutions were passed:

"WHEREAS, Cases of accidental poisoning and of the internal administration of medicines intended only for external use, are so frequent, and whereas every possible safeguard should be employed to prevent such accidents, therefore

"Resolved, That it is recommended to all druggists to place all external remedies in bottles not only colored, so as to appeal to the eye, but also rough upon one side, so that by the sense of touch no mistake shall be possible even in the dark.

"Resolved, That all bottles containing poisons should not only be labeled "poison," but also with another label indicating the most efficient and convenient antidote.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the American Medical Association, the College of Pharmacy of Philadelphia, and the American Pharmaceutical Association, and their assistance asked in bringing about so desirable a reform."

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN H. PACKARD,

Secretary College of Physicians of Philada.  
On motion of Dr. L. A. Sayre, N. Y., these resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Dr. S. Fitch, of Maine, Dr. Berryman, of England, was invited to a seat with the association.

Dr. Alex. W. Stein, of N. Y., offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, It has long since been recognized that diseases of a dangerous and fatal nature are transmissible from animals to man, and that certain Zymotic affections which are common to both man and animals do very frequently manifest themselves first in the latter and subsequently in man, thus warning us that to be indifferent to the condition of the inferior animals is to introduce and create centers of disease among ourselves:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to ascertain what measures can be instituted to prevent the extension of such diseases to man, and what sanitary measures can be effected to arrest the progress of such diseases in animals.

The president appointed as the committee Drs. A. W. Stein, N. Y.; Geo. Sutton, Ind.; and S. D. Gross, Penna.

Dr. J. M. Keller, of Ky., presented a circular which was at once referred to the Committee on Ethics.

Dr. Frederick Horner Jr., of Virginia, offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The abuse of ardent spirits in our country has proved injurious to the health of the community; therefore

Resolved, That the members of this Association

do recommend to our medical brethren to discourage the abuse of alcoholic stimulants in their several communities.

Dr. Francis G. Smith, of Penna., chairman of the Committee on Nomenclature of Diseases, reported that in accordance with instructions given to them by the association, in 1870, they had prepared a nomenclature to be adopted and observed by the practitioners of the United States. The system presented by the committee is based upon that of the Royal College of Physicians of London, with such additions and modifications as in the judgment of the committee were needed. In selecting Latin equivalents the committee had frequently departed from the English nomenclature, and so far as possible the English rather than the Latin terms have been employed.

The report had appended to it the following:

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Nomenclature of Diseases be referred to a special committee of five members, to be appointed by the president, who shall examine it and report upon its final disposition at the present meeting of the association.

Resolved, That on the favorable report of said committee it shall be referred back to the Committee on Nomenclature for the preparation of an index.

Dr. J. J. Woodward, of U. S. Army, offered a minority report as follows:

A minority of the Committee on Nomenclature have the honor to report:

That while they entertain the highest respect for the abilities and the learning of those members of the committee whose residence in Philadelphia has enabled them to attend its meetings and aid in the production of the report which has just been submitted, they nevertheless feel it a duty to express their earnest conviction that the adoption of a nomenclature and classification by this association is a matter of too great importance to be acted upon hastily, before the members have had any opportunity to examine for themselves the nomenclature and classification proposed.

The minority of the committee have had no opportunity to examine the proof-sheets of the work until since the commencement of the present meeting of the Association, and the time since then has been far too short for them to form an opinion as to details. They do not therefore wish to be understood as criticising the work done in any way, but simply ask as a measure of justice and wisdom, that it may be submitted to the judgment of the profession before it is acted upon by this body.

We have the honor, therefore, to offer the following resolution as a substitute for the resolution offered by the majority:

Resolved, That the nomenclature and classification just submitted by the committee be published in the transactions; that one thousand and extra copies be printed in pamphlet form

and distributed to the profession, and that the question of the adoption of the nomenclature and classification by this body be postponed till the next annual meeting.

On motion of Dr. A. B. Palmer, of Michigan, both reports were accepted.

The reports were discussed by Drs. Woodward, Hamilton, White, Howard, Gallaher, Newman, Palmer, Atlee and Squibb.

Dr. Woodward's resolution was then adopted.

Dr. J. M. Keller, of Ky., offered the following, which was not adopted:

*Resolved*, That so much of the report of the Committee on Medical Education as referred to the establishing of a medical congress, consisting of an equal number of representatives from each State, is of immediate importance, and in order to a furtherance of the views expressed, that a committee of one from each State be appointed at once to take the preliminary steps necessary to organization, with instructions to report before adjournment of the present session.

Dr. Baldwin read a partial report from the committee on nominations, as follows:

President—Dr. Thomas M. Logan, Cal.

First Vice President—Dr. B. H. Catlin, Conn.

Second Vice President—Dr. W. M. McPheeters, Mo.

Third Vice President—Dr. A. M. Pollock, Pa.

Fourth Vice President—Dr. W. T. Briggs, Tenn.

Treasurer—Dr. Caspar Wister, Pa.

Librarian—Dr. William Lee, D. C.

Committee on Library—Dr. J. M. Toner, D. C.

Next place of meeting—St. Louis.

Assistant Secretary—Dr. M. A. Pallon, Mo.

Dr. Baldwin requested further time for his committee to complete their report.

On motion the report was adopted.

Dr. M. A. Pallon, of Missouri, thanked the association for having thus handsomely agreed to meet next year in St. Louis. He presented in behalf of Dr. S. Gratz Moses, of St. Louis, who was absent, the following plan to elevate the standard of medical men:

WHEREAS, The vast extent, and increasing population of this great country creates an increased demand for medical men, numerous medical schools have sprung up in every direction, nearly all of which have the power of granting diplomas to their graduates, and that a diploma is simply a certificate that its recipient has passed an examination satisfactory to the faculty of said schools; therefore it behooves the medical profession to grant a higher reward of merit by such of its members who may be distinguished by high medical attainments and great moral worth; therefore be it

*Resolved*, 1st. That the American Medical Association of the United States take means to establish a National Academy of Medicine.

2d. That the object of the Academy of Medicine shall be to elevate the standard of medical attainments and moral worth of the medical profession, so that a certificate of membership of the academy shall be the highest evidence and mark of distinction of a learned and honorable physician.

3d. To accomplish these objects, that a board or boards of examiners, without salary, and irrespective of medical schools, shall be yearly appointed by the National Academy, whose duty it shall be to examine carefully and conscientiously each applicant for membership.

4th. That the board or boards shall report those who have passed a satisfactory examination to the National Academy of Medicine at their yearly sessions, who shall proceed to ballot for the candidates.

5th. To all those who shall be elected a certificate of membership shall be granted, which certificate shall be signed by the president and secretary of the Academy of Medicine.

6th. That the cost of said certificate shall be —.

7th. That the amount accruing from the above source shall compose a fund to be properly invested and held in trust for the benefit of the needy widows and orphans of deceased members of the National Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Pallon then moved that a committee of seven be appointed by the president to carry out the object of these resolutions, and that their author, Dr. S. Gratz Moses, of St. Louis, be chairman.

This motion was lost, and no further action was taken on the subject.

Dr. Troupe S. Maxwell, of Florida, presented a laryngoscope, which was referred to the section on Surgery and Anatomy.

Dr. T. M. Logan, of California, Chairman of the Committee on National Health Council, presented a report and asked to be continued to constitute a special Section on State Medicine.

On motion, the report was received.

Dr. J. C. Tucker, California, offered as a substitute a resolution asking Congress to establish a national sanitary bureau, and presented an act bearing on this subject.

On motion of Dr. T. J. Gallaher, of Pennsylvania, this resolution was laid on the table.

Dr. R. A. Kinloch, of South Carolina, offered an amendment to the resolution attached to Dr. Logan's report, striking out the appeal to the government, which was accepted by Dr. Logan and the committee was continued in accordance with the report of the chairman.

Dr. T. J. Gallaher, of Pennsylvania, offered the following amendment to the constitution:

*Resolved*, That the U. S. Marine hospital service be placed in the same relative position in the association as the U. S. Army and Navy Hospital service, and that the constitu-

tion and as follows:

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tion and by-laws of the association be amended as follows:

In paragraph 2, of the second section of the constitution, after the words "army and navy," insert, "and the U. S. Marine Hospital service."

In the 6th section of the by-laws, after the words "the chiefs of the bureaus of the army and navy," insert, "and the supervising surgeon of the U. S. Marine Hospital service."

Under the rules, this lies over till next year.

The Committee on Nominations presented their additional report:

*Committee of Arrangements*—Drs. J. B. Johnson, J. T. Hodgen, John S. Moore, Robinson, Kennard, Leete, Brokaw, J. M. Scott, all of St. Louis.

*Committee of Publication*—Drs. F. G. Smith, Chairman, Pennsylvania; W. B. Atkinson, Pennsylvania; D. Murray Cheston, Pennsylvania; Wm. Lee, District of Columbia; Caspar Wister, Pennsylvania; H. F. Askew, Delaware; J. Aitken Meigs, Pennsylvania.

*Committee on Prize Essays*—Drs. John S. Moore, Chairman, St. Louis; E. S. Gregory, St. Louis; N. S. Davis, Chicago; Theophilus Parvin, Indianapolis; Geo. Mendenhall, Cincinnati.

*Committee on Medical Education*—Drs. Wm. Carson, Chairman, Cincinnati, Ohio; Joseph P. Logan, Georgia; E. Lloyd Howard, Maryland; H. K. Steele, Colorado; S. Oakley Vanderpoel, New York.

*Committee on Medical Literature*—Drs. Austin Flint, Chairman, New York; L. P. Yandell, Sr., Kentucky; Henderson, Alabama; S. B. Thrall, Iowa; C. Seavy, Maine.

*Committee on Medical Necrology*—Drs. J. D. Jackson, Chairman, Kentucky; Charles W. Parsons, Rhode Island; E. A. Hildreth, West Virginia; W. W. Johnston, District of Columbia; G. L. Simmons, California; W. C. Warrier, Oregon; E. B. Stevens, Ohio; D. Hayes Agnew, Pennsylvania; D. W. Stormont, Kansas; J. B. Johnson, Missouri; H. R. Storer, Massachusetts; W. S. W. Ruschenberger, U. S. Navy; E. H. Hazen, Iowa; Levi G. Hill, New Hampshire; A. Sager, Michigan; V. Kersey, Indiana; A. E. Ames, Minnesota; W. H. Newman, Colorado; J. O. Hamilton, Illinois; J. H. Peabody, Nebraska; L. P. Bush, Delaware; G. W. Russell, Connecticut; Samuel C. Chew, Maryland; S. H. Stout, Georgia; T. J. Heard, Texas; A. H. Scott, Arkansas; Wm. H. Bailey, New York; B. R. Jones, Alabama; D. McRuer, Maine; A. N. Talley, South Carolina; John D. Blaine, New Jersey; J. W. M. Shattuck, Missouri; Levin S. Joynes, Virginia.

#### OFFICERS OF SECTIONS.

*Chemistry and Materia Medica*—Drs. R. E. Rogers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Chairman; Ephraim Cutter, Boston, Massachusetts, Secretary.

*Practice of Medicine and Obstetrics*—Drs. D. A. O'Donnell, Baltimore, Maryland, Chair-

man; Benj. F. Dawson, New York, Secretary.

*Surgery and Anatomy*—Drs. Edw. Warren, Baltimore, Chairman; W. F. Beck, Davenport, Iowa, Secretary.

*Meteorology and Epidemics*—Drs. George Sutton, Aurora, Indiana, Chairman; Elisha Harris, New York, Secretary.

*Medical Jurisprudence, Hygiene and Physiology*—Drs. S. C. Busey, Washington, Chairman; A. B. Arnold, Baltimore, Secretary.

*Psychology*—Drs. Isaac Ray, Chairman, Philadelphia; John Curwen, Secretary, Harrisburg.

Several resolutions relative to the publication of papers in the transactions and instructing the Committee of Publication, were offered, but after discussion, on motion of Dr. N. S. Davis, Ill., the whole matter was indefinitely postponed.

The Committee on Ethics reported through Dr. N. S. Davis as follows:

Your committee have made a careful and patient examination of each and every subject referred to them by the association. In all cases involving the rights of individuals or organized institutions to representation, the individuals and the representatives of such institutions have been invited before the committee, and their testimony carefully taken. As a result of these investigations the committee ask leave to submit the following unanimous report:

First. In relation to the preamble and resolutions offered by Dr. Davis, touching the Massachusetts Medical Society, your committee recommend them for unanimous adoption by the association. They are as follows:

WHEREAS, It has been represented that the Massachusetts Medical Society considers that its delegations to the annual meeting of the American Medical Association in Washington, May, 1870, were unjustly excluded by the Committee of Arrangements; and

WHEREAS, The action of the Committee on Ethics, at the same meeting, in refusing to allow the right of said Committee of Arrangements to exclude the Massachusetts delegation, is not yet fully understood by that society; therefore

*Resolved*, That this association acknowledges the great and effective efforts of the Massachusetts Medical Society to elevate the profession, and to suppress quackery of all sorts, and especially assure that society of encouragement and support in its present exertions to rid itself of all pretenders.

*Resolved*, That the said association trusts that hereafter there will be a united and harmonious action of all the several bodies of which the association may be composed.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

This was agreed to by the association.

The committee report in regard to the official communication of the Corresponding Secretary of the Medical Association of the District of Columbia, certifying that Drs. J. D.



Barnes, S. S. Bond, A. McWilliams, W. E. Poulton, S. B. Blanchard, S. W. Caldwell, J. L. Crouse, Jas. Phillips and G. Sylvester, have forfeited their membership in that society by reason of not having paid their dues for three years, and after repeated notices of the fact and its consequences, your committee recommend that their names be stricken from the roll of membership in accordance with the fifth paragraph of the second section of the constitution of this association, and also the same action in regard to Dr. D. W. Bliss, who is under sentence of expulsion from that society. Unanimously adopted.

In regard to alumni associations of medical colleges, the committee reported that it did not consider them such medical societies as were intended by the constitution to be eligible to membership, and hence they recommend that no delegates be received from any of the alumni associations of any of the medical colleges from any part of the country. Unanimously agreed to.

In regard to the Pathological Society of Berks county, Pa., the registration of whose delegates had been postponed on account of the protest alleging the want of good standing on the part of that society, the committee postponed action from the want of proper evidence.

On motion this request was granted, and further action on this institution was postponed.

In regard to the Academy of Medicine of Washington, D. C.; the Freedman's Hospital of the District of Columbia, and the Howard University of Washington, D. C., the registration of whose delegates had been postponed by the Committee of Arrangements, on account of want of good standing on the part of these institutions, as indicated by the action of this institution in 1870 and 1871, and by information communicated to that committee, we report the facts as follows: First, that this association, at its meeting in San Francisco, in 1871, by the emphatic vote of 83 to 26, refused to so amend the constitution as to admit delegates from colleges in which woman are taught and graduated in medicine, and from hospitals in which women, graduates in medicine, attend. Second, that this association, in 1870, declared, by an almost equally emphatic vote, that a medical society constituted in part of members who are not licensed to practice in accordance with the civil law governing the practice of medicine in the State or district in which the society is located, is not entitled to representation in this association. Third, that sections 3, 4 and 5 of the act of congress, passed July 1838, incorporating the medical society of the District of Columbia, and which has been the law regulating the practice of medicine in that District up to the present time, requires all persons coming into the District to practice medicine, to apply for and within six months obtain, a license to practice from a board of

examiners, appointed for that purpose and make it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of \$50, for every act of practice without such license. Fourth, that it has been proven by the testimony of several witnesses that the Medical Society of the Academy of Medicine of Washington now contains in full fellowship at least four or five members who have never applied for and obtained license to practice, and yet are actually practicing medicine, and three of whom are on the list of delegates sent by that society to this association; also, that one of them is a member of the medical staff of the freedman's hospital, and also that several of the faculty of the Howard University are members of the same academy of medicine, and one of the teachers is a woman.

In view of these facts, the committee cannot regard either of the three institutions named as in good standing, whether tested by civil law, by the former decisions of this association or by its code of ethics, and hence the committee recommend that the delegates from those several institutions be not received into this body.

Dr. Reyburn, of Washington, D. C., obtained the floor, but granted Dr. Davis permission to read the next and final section of the report, which was in reference to the resolution of Dr. Finley, asking of this committee a clear interpretation of what is now a part of the by-laws of the association.

The committee offered the following:

*Resolved*, That members of the profession hired by the month or year for definite wages, by families, railroads, manufacturing incorporations, or any money making institution whatever, for ordinary surgical or medical practice, always excepting eleemosynary and charitable institutions and hospitals, are to be classed as irregular practitioners, and, therefore, disqualified for membership in this association, or in state or county societies.

Dr. Weatherly moved to refer this question back to the State societies. Agreed to.

Dr. R. Reyburn, of D. C., spoke in defense of himself and the Howard University, etc.

Dr. S. C. Busey, of D. C., replied in defense of the licensing board at Washington, etc.

Dr. J. R. Bronson, of Mass., asked if colored physicians were licensed by this board.

Dr. Busey replied that they were.

Dr. G. S. Palmer, of D. C., spoke in defense of himself, the Howard University, etc.

Dr. Edward Hartshorne, of Penna., replied to Dr. Reyburn and proved incontestably that he had been warned before leaving Washington. The previous question was now demanded and sustained.

On motion of Dr. L. A. Sayre, of N. Y., the report of the Committee on Ethics was received and adopted by a very large majority.

On motion the association adjourned until Friday May 10, at 10 A. M.



## FOURTH DAY.

FRIDAY, May 10.

The association was called to order at 10 A. M., by the president.

Dr. A. B. Palmer, Michigan, offered the following, which were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Ruler of the Universe to take from us our former president, Dr. Zina Pitcher, of Detroit, a man of large attainments, of unspotted character, of great benevolence, and unusual devotion to the profession of his choice; therefore

*Resolved*, That in the death of Dr. Pitcher the profession has lost one of its purest members, the community one of its greatest benefactors, and this association one of its most dignified and genial members.

*Resolved*, That we mingle our sympathy with the family and the immediate friends of the deceased, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the president of the association to his bereaved family.

Dr. P. Pineo, Massachusetts, offered the following amendment to the constitution, which was laid over till next year:

*Resolved*, That the U. S. Marine Hospital service be placed in the same relative position in the American Medical Association as the Medical Department of the U. S. Army and Navy.

And that in paragraph 2d of the 2d section of the constitution, after the words Army and Navy, the words, "and the U. S. Marine Hospital Service," be inserted.

Also, in section 6th of the by-laws, after the words, the chief of the bureaus of the army and navy, be inserted, "and the supervising surgeon of the U. S. States Marine Hospital Service."

The committee on nominations presented their final report, which was, on motion, adopted:

## SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

*Committee on Vaccination*.—Dr. T. N. Wise, of Kentucky.

*Committee on Diseases of Colorado*.—Dr. John Elsner, of Denver, Col.

*Committee on the Treatment of Fractures*.—Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, of New York.

*Committee on Chua Bibberina, a Substitute for Quinia*.—Dr. Wm. Chew Van Bibber, of Maryland.

*Committee on Gynecology*.—Dr. Montrose A. Pallen, of Mo.

*On the Climatology and Epidemics*.—Of New Hampshire, Dr. G. R. Crosby; Vermont, Dr. G. E. Bullard; Massachusetts, Ephraim Cutter; Rhode Island, Ed T. Caswell; Connecticut, J. C. Jackson; New York, Gouverneur M. Smith; New Jersey, E. M. Hunt; Pennsylvania, W. L. Wells; Maryland, C. H. Ohr; Georgia, J. B. McDowell; Missouri, T. B. Lester; Alabama, T. C. Osborn; Texas, S. M. Welsh; Illinois, David Prince; Indiana, Dugan Clark; District of Columbia, J. W. H. Lovejoy; Iowa, G. M. Staples; Michigan,

S. H. Douglas; Ohio, J. A. Murphy; California, W. H. Williams; Tennessee, W. K. Bowling; West Virginia, H. W. Brock; Minnesota, Charles H. Hewitt; Virginia, — Claiborne; Delaware, L. P. Bush; Kansas, Tiffin Sinks; Mississippi, S. V. D. Hill; Louisiana, S. M. Bemiss; Wisconsin, J. K. Bartlett; Kentucky, L. P. Yandell, Sr.; Colorado, R. G. Buckingham; Oregon, Horace Carpenter; North Carolina, E. Burke Haywood; South Carolina, M. Simmons; Maine, J. H. Tewksbury.

The president appointed the following committee on publication of a national medical journal, as previously agreed to.

Drs. A. M. Pollock, Pennsylvania; W. F. Westmoreland, Georgia; A. N. Talley, South Carolina; J. Walker, New York; J. D. Jackson, Kentucky; J. S. Weatherly, Alabama; and H. Maguire, Virginia.

Dr. J. G. Statler, Pennsylvania, offered the following, which, on motion, was laid on the table:

WHEREAS, The American Medical Association did refer the whole subject of contract physicians—after the report of the Committee on Ethics on the subject—to the various State Medical Societies; therefore

*Resolved*, That everything relating to this subject be rescinded or stricken from the ordinances of this association.

The report of Dr. Hewitt on the climatology of Minnesota, presented too late for action by the section on that subject was referred to the Committee of Publication.

A voluminous paper on Yellow Fever, by Dr. Jos. Jones, La. was presented from the Section on Practice of Medicine and Obstetrics, with the report that it was impossible for said section to properly examine it in the short time at their disposal.

On motion of Dr. C. Wister, Pennsylvania, it was

*Resolved*, That the paper of Dr. Jones, of New Orleans, be returned to the author with the request that he will abridge his paper if possible, and if not, present it next year to the chairman of the Section on Practice a day previous to the meeting, as directed by law, so that it may have due consideration.

The Section on Chemistry and Materia Medica reported their minutes, which on motion, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee of Publication.

Two papers offered by Dr. C. F. Perkins, Pennsylvania, were referred back to their author, as the section had not time to properly examine them.

Dr. L. P. Bush, Delaware, offered the following, which, on motion of Dr. Porter, Delaware, was adopted by a standing vote.

The removal, in the order of Divine Providence, by death, of Dr. W. W. Gerhard, of this city, marks an event of more than ordinary importance; therefore

*Resolved*, That the combination of high talents, with education in careful and exten-

sive observation, and close analysis, as preliminary to his entering upon the practice of medicine, pursued with extraordinary diligence under the most favorable advantages, in the Hotel Dieu, in the clinic of that great master, Baron Louis, perfected him in the diagnosis especially of the diseases of the heart and lungs, and of typhoid fever; and added to this, his pathological knowledge, brought with him from abroad, was so remarkably accurate, and so admirably and successfully were these accomplishments exhibited to his classes in the Blockley Hospital, the first field of his labors after his return home, and afterward in the Pennsylvania Hospital, that they could not fail to imbue the classes with the enthusiasm which manifested itself in his teachings by the autopsy.

The profession of that day without hesitation accorded to him, though a young man, a position *primus inter pares*, and hence his reputation rapidly spread through the country, and brought to him from all sections those who desired the benefit of his wise judgment in disease.

*Resolved*, That this association desires to record thus its high appreciation of the services and character of this lamented member of the profession, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Dr. L. J. Deal, chairman, of the Committee on Cultivation of the Cinchona Tree in the United States presented a report which was adopted and referred to the Committee of Publication.

The special committees were called as follows:

On the Anatomy and Diseases of the Retina, Dr. R. F. Michel, Alabama, Chairman. No report.

On the Comparative Pathology and the Effects which Diseases of Inferior Animals have upon the Human System, Dr. Geo. Sutton, Indiana, Chairman, reported progress, and was continued.

On the Structure of White Blood Corpuscles, Dr. J. G. Richardson, Pennsylvania, Chairman, had already read his report to a section, by whom it was referred to the Committee of Publication.

On Vaccination, Dr. T. N. Wise, Kentucky, Chairman. No report.

On Skin Transplantation, Dr. J. Ford Thompson, D. C., Chairman, was, on motion, continued.

On the Nature and Process of the Restoration of Bone, Dr. A. L. McArthur, Illinois, Chairman. No report.

On some Diseases peculiar to Colorado, Dr. John Elmer, Colorado, Chairman, had already been continued by the Committee on Nominations.

On Correspondence with State Medical Societies, Dr. N. S. Davis, Illinois, Chairman, reported as follows:

Your committee, in compliance with the in-

struction of the association at the last annual meeting, have sent printed copies of their report last year to the secretaries of the several State medical societies, asking them to call the attention of their respective societies especially to the resolution appended to the report relating to the subject of the preliminary education of those proposing to study medicine.

Such of the State societies as have held their meetings since the communication was sent, have given the subject due attention, and have given indications of most gratifying progress in the development of a proper professional sentiment on that subject. But as many of the societies have not had time to report we would simply report progress and ask to be continued.

On motion the report was received and the committee were continued.

On What, if any, Legislative means are expedient and advisable, to prevent the spread of Contagious Diseases, Dr. M. H. Henry, New York, Chairman. No report.

On the Climatology and Epidemics of Massachusetts, Dr. E. Cutter; New York, Dr. W. F. Thoms; New Jersey, Dr. E. M. Hunt; Pennsylvania, Dr. W. L. Wells; Missouri, Dr. W. S. Edgar; Texas, Dr. S. M. Welsh; California, Dr. F. W. Hatch; West Virginia, Dr. E. A. Hildreth; Minnesota, Dr. Chas. N. Hewitt; Delaware, Dr. L. P. Bush; Wisconsin, Dr. J. K. Bartlett; Colorado, Dr. R. G. Buckingham; Oregon, Dr. E. R. Fiske; South Carolina, Dr. M. Simmons, reports either in full or of progress, were presented and referred to the Section on Climatology and Epidemics, during the session.

On motion of Dr. J. S. Weatherby, Ala., it was

*Resolved*, That the committee appointed to consider the report on medical education be allowed to report at our next meeting.

Dr. S. D. Gross, Pa., offered the following:

#### SECT. III.—STANDING COMMITTEES.

##### *Amendment to the By-Laws.*

That instead of a report on medical education, on medical literature, climatology and epidemic diseases, there shall annually be delivered before the association, at its general meetings, an address in medicine, an address in surgery, and an address in midwifery, or the diseases of children. The lecturers to be appointed this year by the president; afterward by the Committee on Nominations.

After some discussion, on motion of Dr. A. B. Palmer, Mich., it was laid over for consideration at the next session.

On motion of Dr. E. L. Howard, Md., it was

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed, to report at the next meeting of the association, a plan for the better arrangement of the sections, and for the more rigid examination of papers offered for publication.

Committee, Drs. E. L. Howard, Md.; J. B. Bronson, Mass; and R. E. Rogers, Pa.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by Dr. Henry Hartshorne, Pa., at the Section on Chemistry and Materia Medica, and by them adopted, were on motion unanimously adopted by the association:

**WHEREAS**, In all capital criminal trials involving questions of medical jurisprudence, there is an obvious disadvantage in the testimony of the scientific experts, being made to appear partial or antagonistic, by their being employed as witnesses upon one or the other side; therefore

**Resolved**, That it is the sense of this association that in important criminal cases requiring the evidence of medical or chemical experts, the cause of justice will be promoted by the appointment by the court, in every such case, of a commission of experts empowered to collect all purely scientific testimony bearing on the case and report upon it to the court by which the case is to be tried.

**Resolved**, That by the appointment of such scientific commission, the present system of summoning chemical and medical witnesses in criminal trials might be dispensed with to advantage.

**Resolved**, That the same recommendation applies also to cases of surgical or medical malpractice.

**Resolved**, That the State associations be requested to bring this matter at an early date before their respective legislatures.

The section on Meteorology, Medical Topography and Epidemics, reported their minutes, which, with the accompanying papers, were, on motion, referred to the Committee of Publication.

On motion of Dr. D. M. Cheston, of Pa., it was

**Resolved**, That Dr. H. F. Askew, of Del., be requested to prepare suitable resolutions relative to the late Prof. Samuel Jackson, M. D., for entry on the minutes.

Dr. W. F. Peck, of Iowa, offered the following amendment to the constitution, which laid over under the rules:

Amend, Section 2 of the Constitution so as to contain the words "Marine Hospital Service" after the words army and navy.

Dr. C. Percy La Roche, of Pa., offered the following, which, on motion, was laid on the table:

**Resolved**, that the American Medical Association invite their medical brethren throughout the civilized world to join them in a medical congress, to be held in 1876, at such place designated by the association at its next meeting in St. Louis.

On motion of Dr. Alex. W. Stein, New York, it was

**Resolved**, That the committee appointed at the meeting of this association held at Washington, May 1870, to report on what means are expedient to prevent the renewal of prescriptions by druggists without the consent of the physician ordering said prescription, be continued another year.

On motion of Edward Dr. Hartshorne it was

**Resolved**, That the thanks of this association are presented to the officers and proprietors of the various public institutions and industrial and other establishments, and to the officers in command of the U. S. Navy Yard, and the League Island station, in Philadelphia, in acknowledgment of the kind invitations extended to the association.

**Resolved**, That the cordial thanks of this association are due and are hereby presented to the authorities and congregation of the First Reformed Presbyterian church, in Philadelphia, for their timely and generous permission to occupy their building.

Of motion of Dr. Edward Hartshorne it was

**Resolved**, That the honor which has been accorded to the memory of Dr. S. W. W. Gerhard is eminently due and is hereby offered to those of the late Prof. S. Henry Dickson, of Jefferson Medical College, and to the late Prof. Samuel Jackson, of the University of Pennsylvania, both of whom have recently deceased. Their names and reputation, like that of Dr. Gerhard, are identified with the history of medicine in America. The American Medical Association owes them a record of grateful recognition which would be as much an honor to itself as to its memory.

**Resolved**, That copies of this resolution be sent to the families of the deceased.

On motion of Dr. Edward Hartshorne, Pa., it was

**Resolved**, That Dr. J. M. DaCosta, Pa., be appointed a committee to prepare an appropriate notice of the death of Prof. Dickson, to be placed upon the minutes and to be conveyed to the faculty.

Dr. Henry M. Skillman, Ky., offered the following:

**WHEREAS**, Dr. Wm. B. Atkinson has served the association for eight years in the arduous office of permanent secretary, without any sufficient remuneration; and

**WHEREAS**, His duties must become more engrossing every year, and their proper performance must interfere with other more profitable employment, and entail labor upon him well deserving compensation; be it

**Resolved**, That he receive the thanks of the association for his past services, and that the occupant of the office of permanent secretary shall hereafter be paid a salary of one thousand dollars per annum, in quarterly payments.

After some discussion, on motion of Dr. N. S. Davis this matter was referred to a special committee of three to be appointed by the president, to report at the next meeting.

Committee, Drs. N. S. Davis, Ill.; J. P. White, N. Y.; Edward Hartshorne, Pa.

On motion of Dr. Edward C. Harwood, of New York, it was unanimously

**Resolved**, That we return our grateful thanks



to our permanent secretary for his valuable services, and as a more permanent testimonial to his merit, we present him the sum of \$500.

On motion of Dr. T. M. Logan, of Cal., it was

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the association be extended to the Committee of Arrangements, the members of the medical profession of Philadelphia, the Professors of the Jefferson Medical College and of the University of Pennsylvania, and to the citizens generally, and especially to Col. Thomas A. Scott, for the kind attention and hospitalities extended to the members of this association.

The following, offered by Dr. Henry Hartsorne, of Pennsylvania, was laid on the table :

*Resolved*, That reaffirming the resolution of 1870, by this association, recognizing Horace Wells as the discoverer of the practical application of anaesthesia for surgical purposes, we hereby acknowledge the good will and sense of justice evinced by Sir James Y. Simpson and others in England toward an American discoverer which led to originating in England the "Horace Wells Testimonial Fund," and we cordially recommend a movement in this country for the same purpose.

On motion of Dr. L. S. Bolles, of Pennsylvania, it was

*Resolved*, That the resolution offered by Dr. Askew, of Delaware, and adopted by the Association, to wit, "that all questions of a personal character, including complaints and protests, and all questions of credentials, be referred at once to the Committee on Ethics, and without discussion" be adopted by the association as a standing resolution.

The minutes of the Section on Surgery and Anatomy were received, and with the accompanying papers were, on motion, referred to the Committee of Publication.

Dr. James Parsons, of New York, offered the following, which was adopted :

WHEREAS, Paluel de Marmon has been permitted to register as a delegate from the Westchester County Medical Society of New York, and whereas, he was appointed nearly a year ago, and while he was supposed to be in good standing, but since that time his name has been stricken from the Yonker's Medical Association; he has been refused admission to the New York Academy of Medicine, and charges will be brought against him for unprofessional conduct at the annual meeting of the Westchester County Medical Society; therefore

*Resolved*, That the name of Paluel de Marmon be expunged from the register and the case referred to the Committee on Medical Ethics, with instruction to report at the next annual meeting of this association.

On motion of Dr. W. O. Baldwin, of Alabama, it was

*Resolved*, That a special committee on the relations between physicians and druggists be established, and that Dr. R. J. O'Sullivan be appointed chairman of said committee, with

a request to report at the next meeting of the association.

Dr. J. M. Toner, D. C., offered the following, which was laid on the table :

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to consider and report at the next meeting of the association a suitable design for a medal of membership.

Dr. W. S. Huselton, Pa., offered the following, which, on being put by the vice president, Dr. T. M. Logan, was unanimously adopted :

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the association are tendered the retiring president, Dr. Yandell, for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over our deliberations during the present session.

The president appointed as delegates to the British Medical Association Drs. Charles A. Hart, N. Y.; John Davies Jackson, Ky.; J. R. Bronson, Mass.; F. Henderson, J. F. Johnston, Ala. and J. M. Dacosta, Penna.

Dr. W. W. Reese, of New York, offered the following, which was laid on the table :

*Resolved*, That whilst we admit the right of women to acquire medical education and to practice medicine and surgery in all their departments, we deem the public association of the sexes in our medical schools, and at the mixed clinics of our hospitals, as impracticable, unnecessary and derogatory to the instincts of true modesty in either sex.

On motion of Dr. T. J. Gallagher, Pennsylvania, it was

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this association be tendered to Drs. W. H. Pancoast and Hugh L. Hodge, for their very elegant and sumptuous entertainments given to the members of this body.

On motion of Dr. R. W. Gibbes, S. C., it was

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the American Medical Association be tendered to those railroad companies which have kindly reduced their rates of fare to our delegates.

The following, offered by Dr. I. N. Quinby, New Jersey, was laid on the table :

WHEREAS, Fatal results do sometimes occur from physicians neglecting to write on their prescriptions how the medicines are to be taken; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the safety of the community requires that in all cases in which active remedies are prescribed for external or internal use, the apothecary to whom the prescription is sent be requested by the prescriber to write legibly on the phial or other receptacle containing the medicine prescribed the precise dose or manner of using the same.

On motion of Dr. R. E. Rogers, Pennsylvania, the resolution of Dr. Reese, relative to the teaching of female students at the same hours and place with males was taken from the table and again considered. After some discussion, on motion of Dr. Edward Hartsorne, it was indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Dr. J. S. Morris, of Md., it was



*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Association be tendered to the members of the press of Philadelphia for their faithful reports of our proceedings.

Dr. N. S. Davis then moved that after the president had given a farewell address, the

association should adjourn to meet in St. Louis on the first Tuesday of May, 1873.

The president then thanked the members for their kindness and courtesy to him, and declared the session adjourned until 1873.

## EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

### Periscope.

Practical Observations in Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery—The Uses of Atropia.

MR. ERNEST HART, late Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, says in the *British Medical Journal*: Looking through a long list of cases, I have employed atropia drops in the course of the treatment of 1,523 out of 2,710 consecutive cases of disease and injury of the eye (a list not including, of course, affections of the ophthalmic appendages); and I pass in review a long array of cases in which I had to regret that it had not been used before the patients came into my hands. Two of the most recent consultations which I have entered were cases of injury to the eye, respectively at Paddockhurst and at Brighton, during the last month. In both cases, the treatment had been unexceptionable, except that atropia had not been used; and, though the globes have been saved, the fixed and closed irides will make the possibilities of vision depend upon iridectomy under not very favorable circumstances. In the very last consultation on a case of iritis, of which I have notes, the treatment had been equally conducted without dilating the pupil. Mercury, leeches, and lotions were in use; a darkened room and an antiphlogistic diet were all in use when I was called; but the vision was extremely misty, the pupil contracted, and the patient in proportionate danger of "false pupil" from the effusion of lymph, and of loss of sight.

Now I do not think that I shall be using an exaggerated form of expression, or going beyond the strict and well balanced weight of words which is necessary to give due force to the fact to be conveyed, if I say that we could, in the treatment of ophthalmic disease, better afford at this day, so far as our knowledge of disease and means of mastering it extend, to dispense with all other drugs, lotions, and applications put together, than with this one topical medicament. Let us consider what atropine does for the inflamed eye. It allays local sensitiveness, and removes local spasm; it gives to the eye, and to its internal muscular apparatus—iris and ciliary muscle—physiological rest, the greatest of all curative means. Nor does it do this only, but, in

dilating the pupillary aperture, it drives far from us the bugbear which long haunted the ophthalmic surgeon, and which still pursues those who are not sedulously active in the use of atropia—closure of the contracted pupil by an adherent plug of lymph, and gluing of the uveal surface of the iris to the lens. It would rob the consulting-surgeon of a great many profitable but trying operations if the atropine eye-drops were ready in every surgery, not only on all emergencies, but for the exigencies of daily practice. It is as safe a rule in ophthalmic practice to use an atropine drop when in doubt, as in whist to play a trump. I can hardly think of more than one absolute contraindication, and that is the existing oval dilatation of the iris in glaucoma.

There are, of course, also mechanical contraindications, as in peripheral wounds of the cornea with hernia of the iris, where to dilate the iris is to increase the peripheral protrusion; but even here, the moment the corneal gap is healed, atropia becomes of the first necessity. But in all cases of iritis, in contusions and injuries of the eye, in corneitis, purulent ophthalmia, scrofulous ophthalmia, and deep-seated mixed inflammations of the eye, the local instillation of a solution of atropia is the most precious of therapeutic means. The most useful strength is, I think, expressed in the formula: Neutral sulphate of atropia, two grains; glycerine, five drops; distilled water, an ounce. The frequency of the use of the drop must vary with the facility and rapidity with which it acts. Where the iris has become much inflamed before the local treatment is adopted, it is sometimes very indocile, slow to respond, and hard to dilate. Then the measure of frequency must be the amount of resistance, and perseverance must be the rule of treatment. In the treatment of keratitis and minor cases of deeper inflammations, one application a day, or at most two, will suffice; and presently, once in two or three days. It will be enough then to keep the pupil dilated, and the ciliary apparatus at rest and free from tormenting spasm. The present result of the most careful observation of the origin and cause of ophthalmic disease, pursued with the advantages of the improved methods of optical diagnosis now at our command, is to simplify our treatment, and to ostracise a majority of superfluous agents of

medication. With a little cotton-wool, alum, and glycerine, hot and cold water and atropine, and a pocket-case of instruments, we can treat with a previously unattainable success nearly the whole range of ophthalmic diseases. I am speaking of local and surgical treatment. Ointments, poultices, caustics, irritants, scarifications, venesections, blisterings and setons, may be looked upon almost as things of the past. The medical, dietetic, and hygienic treatments are favorably modified, and simplified to an almost equal extent, by the intelligent study of diathetic indications; but the whole shopful of topical applications may be left aside by the surgeon who will thoughtfully apply the vast resources of the few simple agents I have named; and of them all, atropine is greatest. I will not undertake to say that mercury is useless in the treatment of some forms of (syphilitic) iritis; but I will affirm that I have repeatedly seen iritis occur and run a very severe course in patients previously and at the time already under the influence of mercury; and that, in a long series of cases which I treated by atropia and careful dieting only, and without mercury, during five years at St. Mary's Hospital, the results were so excellent that I could not affirm that they would have been improved by the most guarded and judicious use of mercury. A number of these cases were seen by my colleague Mr. Gascoyen, who took part in the experiment.

It is possible, though not easy, to abuse atropine. It must not be used, as I have said, in glaucoma or in peripheral wounds of the cornea. A case or two of troublesome constitutional symptoms, through absorption of the excess by the lacrymal mucous membrane, have been recorded. This is never likely to occur with ordinary care, and I have never seen it occur; but it may be well to bear it in mind in treating infants. The most convenient and unfailing application may be made by the use of the atropised gelatine disks which I introduced a few years since, and which are now largely used in this country and abroad. They are always ready, do not spoil by time, and are clean and precisely dosed, each disk containing as much as a drop of the solution I have mentioned.

## Reviews and Book Notices.

### NOTES ON BOOKS.

—A neatly got up pamphlet in the German language has just been issued by E. Steiger, 22 and 24 Frankfort street, New York. The subject matter is of particular interest at

the present day; and the title may be rendered in English: "The Kindergarten in America. Origin, Character, Significance and Educational Means of Froebel's System and its Adaptation to American Conditions. Briefly Sketched for the Use of Parents, Teachers and Lovers of Children." The principles of the celebrated German educational reformer, FRIEDRICH FROEBEL, have hitherto been only partially applied in this country, but enough has been achieved to cause them to be extensively and carefully studied with a view to their more general adaptation to America. These principles are now everywhere occupying the attention of thinking men engaged in education directly or indirectly, and they appeal to the affection and sound sense of parents in general. The pamphlet is therefore well timed; and all conversant with German will find in it a very clear exposition of the system of education it aims at disseminating.

It may be had *gratis* on application to the publisher.

—We have received from Mr. TURNER HAMILTON, 106 South 10th street, Philadelphia, some clinical charts by Dr. WILLIAM W. KEEN. Their design is to aid the surgeon and the physician, by furnishing means for the graphical delineation of diseases and injuries. They will be found useful in private practice, and also especially in shortening the work of hospital and clinical teachers and students. By means of them the various physical signs in thoracic and abdominal diseases, relative measurements, deformities, fractures, tumors, cutaneous diseases, and many cases of surgical disease can be delineated in a moment. Long verbal descriptions will thus be avoided; the eye be used instead of the ear; different cases, or the same case at different times, can be accurately compared, and by the last chart the fluctuations of temperature, pulse and respiration be more readily appreciated.

### BOOK NOTICES.

*Injuries of Nerves and their Consequences.* By S. WEIR MITCHELL, M. D., etc. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1872. 1 vol., 8vo. cloth, pp. 377.

The observations upon which the greater part of this volume is based were made dur-

ing the late war in a military hospital, and include consequently numerous cases of gunshot wounds. To some extent they have been included in a small work on "Gunshot Wounds and other Injuries of the Nerves," by Drs. MITCHELL, MOREHOUSE and KEEN in 1864, and by DR. MITCHELL's more recent paper on "Diseases of Nerves Resulting from Injury," in the reports of U. S. sanitary commission.

After some careful preliminary chapters on the anatomy, physiology, and general pathology of the nerves, the author proceeds to consider the varieties of mechanical injuries to nerves, and the symptomatology of such lesions. The latter he divides into remote symptoms and sensory lesions. Lesions of special names and the neural maladies of stumps are subjects of independent chapters. He is quite full upon the prognosis and treatment of such injuries, and illustrates whatever he says in the way of general statement by very accurately described cases. These are about seventy in number and include some very remarkable and characteristic exhibitions of neural pathology.

We shall not attempt to enumerate the novel and original conclusions which the author has been justified in drawing from his unsurpassed opportunities to study nervous lesions, and which have been presented in his earlier and present essays. In our space we could do neither him nor the subject adequate justice. The more earnestly do we recommend those interested in this highly important and very obscure branch of science, to peruse this and his earlier works. As an authority on such topics the author ranks among the foremost observers at this time.

**The Physiological and Therapeutical Action of the Bromide of Potassium and Bromide of Ammonium.** In two parts. By EDWARD H. CLARKE, M. D., and ROBERT AMORY, M. D. Boston, James Campbell, 1872, 1 vol. cloth 8 vo. pp. 178. Price \$1.50. For sale by Lindsay & Blakiston, Phila.

The second part of this volume, on the physiological action of the bromides, appeared in the Transactions of Massachusetts Medical Society. That on the therapeutical action, by Dr CLARKE, is now first published. The former consists chiefly of a series of experiments,

thirty in all, on man and the lower animals, the results of which are carefully discussed and stated in a number of propositions. Dr. CLARKE, besides giving a pretty complete summary of the uses of these bromides in various diseases as set forth by other writers, adds various observations from his own employment of them. His conclusions deserve to be carefully studied, and they are on the whole in favor of the drug as a valuable addition to the materia medica, although he does not concede it all the virtues attributed to it by some of its admirers.

One quality recommends it—its comparative safety. Both writers agree that no case of fatal poisoning by it has yet been known. That given on page 62 is quite certainly not to be reckoned as controverting this. The patient clearly died of cerebral disease.

The text is handsomely printed on tinted paper in clear type, and is well indexed.

**The Urine and its Derangements; with the Application of Physiological Chemistry to the Diagnosis and Treatment of Constitutional as well as Local Diseases.** Being a course of original lectures delivered at University College, London. By GEORGE HARLEY, M. D., F. R. S., etc., with illustrations. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston. 1872. 1 vol. 8vo., cloth. Pp. 334. Price, \$2.75.

These lectures appeared at first in detached portions in the London *Medical Times and Gazette*, and have been collected into a volume, with various additions by the writer. They are practical and eminently instructive, and together form as good a treatise on the subject as any of the many which have recently appeared. The author is well-known as one of the most able medical men of London.

The different constituents of the urine are first examined, separate lectures being devoted to the consideration of urea, uric acid, hippuric acid, urobæmatin, etc., not merely in their chemical relations, but in their clinical significance, the pathological states which are characterized by an excess or deficiency of them, the consequent symptoms, etc. Later in the course, special diseases are examined with reference to nature and treatment. Very full discussions of diabetes mellitus and albuminuria are presented, with abundant advice as to treating them on the most approved plans.

The volume lacks a table of contents, but contains a very full index, which makes amends for the oversight in some degree. The illustrations are merely of deposits, and merit no special remark. The type and paper are altogether satisfactory.



## MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORTER.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 11, 1872.

S. W. BUTLER, M. D., D. G. BRINTON, M. D., Editors.

Medical Society and Clinical Reports, Notes and Observations, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence News, etc., etc., of general medical interest, are respectfully solicited.

Articles of special importance, such especially as require original experimental research, analysis, or observation, will be liberally paid for.

To insure publication, articles must be practical, brief as possible to do justice to the subject, and carefully prepared, so as to require little revision.

Subscribers are requested to forward to us copies of newspapers containing reports of Medical Society meetings, or other items of special medical interest.

We particularly value the practical experience of country practitioners, many of whom possess a fund of information that rightfully belongs to the profession.

The Proprietor and Editors disclaim all responsibility for statements made over the names of correspondents.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF SANITARY STUDIES.

It is a cheering reward for the fatiguing and unattractive labors of the statistician, and sanitary inspector, that the world outside of the medical profession is coming more and more to appreciate the value of preventive measures of disease. In England this is more visible, perhaps, than in our country, possibly because they need such precautions more there than we do here.

In an address which Lord DERBY not long since delivered at the opening of a hospital near Liverpool, he indorsed the opinion recently expressed by Mr. DISRAELI at Manchester, who, speaking on all the great questions of the day, declared that the sanitary question was at the bottom of all national well-being and greatness. "Thirty years ago—perhaps even a dozen years ago—language of that kind from a political leader," said his lordship, "would have been thought eccentric and paradoxical; now it is accepted as a fair expression of the feelings and wants of the time. This remarkable change," he went on to say, paying a graceful and well-merited compliment to our profession, "is due in the main to the collective labor of many individuals; personally, for the most part, obscure, but

who have worked in a spirit of unselfish devotion to a great and useful public cause. It is to the honor of the medical profession that workers of that kind have never been rare among its members; and that, while on the one hand no class of society has so freely given its time and care for the relief of the suffering poor, so, on the other hand, no set of men have so habitually looked beyond the mere temporary relief of existing evils, or so strenuously asserted the doctrine—some people would add, against their own selfish interests—that prevention is better than cure."

In France the authorities have determined that popular instruction on hygiene and the laws of health must hereafter have a place in the curriculum of youthful studies. The Minister of Instruction has applied to the French Academy of Medicine to provide him with a programme for six lectures on the subject, to form part of the annual course in all the *Lyées* of France. After much discussion the Academy has voted the following programme: Lecture 1. Hygiene: its object and its means; on atmospheric agents in respect to their influence on health, air, light, heat, electricity, dryness, humidity, winds; the principal atmospheric changes, climate, endemics, epidemics. 2. Habitations: soil, exposure, ventilation, warming, lighting, cleanliness; causes of insalubrity. Clothing: its modifications according to age, season, climate, weather. Care of the body: cosmetics, baths, cleanliness in general. 3. Food: the nature and quality of various kinds of food; their appropriateness to ages, temperaments, professions, climates. Preserved foods: admixture and adulteration of food; dietaries. 4. Drink: potable waters and their characters; their deterioration; means of preventing and correcting it; characters and conservation of potable waters. Fermented liquors: wine, cider, beer, spirits, liquors; coffee and tea. 5. Hygiene of the senses: waking and sleeping; intellectual and manual labor. 6. Exercise and rest: gymnastic, swimming, riding, fencing, dancing.



Nothing so urgently indicates the paramount necessity of these studies as the injurious influences of the crowding of numerous workmen, etc., into cities—the inevitable result of modern industries. It is well-known that of all poisons crowd-poison is one of the most malignant. The more dense the population, the higher the death-rate.

A writer from Berlin in *The Nation* quotes some suggestive facts in this connection. He says that Dr. SCHWABE, of Berlin, has prepared a tabular view of the relative density of population in house-accommodation in the five principal cities of Europe. In London, the average number to a house is eight persons; in Berlin, thirty-two; in Paris, thirty-five; in Petersburg, fifty-two; and in Vienna, fifty-five. This comparison is fair, with the exception of London, where the size and style of houses differ essentially from the Continental system of flats. In London, rent absorbs from one-tenth to one-eighth of income; in Berlin, one-fifth to one-fourth; in Paris, over one-fourth; and in Vienna, one-third. The rate of mortality seems to follow an arithmetical progression in analogy with the ratio of tenants; thus, for every 1,000 the yearly deaths are, in London, twenty-four; in Berlin, twenty-five; in Paris, twenty-eight; in Petersburg, forty-one; and in Vienna, forty-seven. The same curious analogy runs through the ratio of illegitimate births; there are in London, four per cent.; in Berlin, sixteen; in Paris, twenty; in Petersburg, twenty-six; and in Vienna, fifty-one.

So many causes influence both mortality and illegitimacy—especially the latter—that only the crudest philosophy would generalize from these data an argument for or against a particular mode of house-building, yet the relations of the figures are too striking to be dismissed as accidental. In two ways the overcrowding of cities tends to immorality; first, among the poor, through the huddling together of the sexes in confined apartments, and, next, among the well-to-do, by making rent

so formidable an item in family living that many seek an easy substitute for marriage, facilities for which are also created by the hotel and lodging system which overcrowding favors or necessitates.

The last volume of the "Transactions of the Social Science Association" (British) contains two or three valuable papers upon this subject; one by Dr. HENRY W. RUMSEY, especially, embodies the testimony of eminent physicians that the overcrowding of cities, and the overpeopling of dwellings and streets, are in themselves fruitful causes of epidemic disease and of physical and moral degradation. Indeed, men of the highest scientific authority do not hesitate to say that such overcrowding, the aggregation of such masses in small spaces, tends to the physical deterioration of the human race. Mr. GEORGE GODWIN, F. R. S., brands it as "a deadly evil." With an Englishman, of course, the first remedy is an act of Parliament: "That, as for the overcrowding of persons in a house, so also for the overcrowding of houses in a given area, there should be a limit to density of population fixed by law." Certainly, the evil is so vast and so portentous that it calls for all the wisdom of the statesman, all the research of the scientist, and all the zeal of the philanthropist to cope with it in the interest of humanity.

We should feel great satisfaction that the advance of sanitary science tends to neutralize this deterioration of the race.

## Notes and Comments.

### Artificial Peculiarities Hereditarily Transmitted.

DR. SEDWICK writes to the *British Medical Journal*:

"There are many cases on record in which acquired peculiarities or defects have been hereditarily transmitted by the human race. In the series of papers which I published some years since in the *British and Foreign Medical-Chirurgical Review*, on the limitation of hereditary disease, some interesting examples of such transmission of acquired defects have

been cited. Among them are a case observed by BLUMENBACH, in which a man, whose little finger of the *right hand* had been nearly demolished and set awry, and several sons, all of whom had the little fingers of the *right hand* crooked; a case observed by M. GESCHREIFHT at the Eye Institution in Brussels, of two brothers, microphthalmic on the *left side*, whose father had lost his *left eye* fifteen years before his marriage, in consequence of purulent ophthalmia, whilst serving in the army of Holland; a case observed by Mr. WRIGHT at Dover, of a lady who was frightened by a ferret whilst in a state of pregnancy—the child when born had eyes precisely like that animal; every child after that had the same kind of eyes, and they all became blind, or nearly so, about the age of puberty. The following case, recorded by G. L. DURIUS, has been already cited (*British and Foreign Medical-Chirurgical Review*, April, 1863, p. 447) to illustrate Dr. BROWN SEQUARD'S observations respecting the hereditary transmission of acquired epilepsy: "A man, who was not born epileptic, shattered the dorsal vertebrae in falling from the top of an oak; the result of this accident was a spasmodic contraction of the limbs, which lasted for years, and was not perfectly cured when he married; his son, on attaining the age of puberty, became epileptic." There is, therefore, no need to assume, as M. BERT has done, that guinea pigs possess an "exceptional predisposition" to artificial hereditariness."

#### Propositions in Animal Mechanics.

The Rev. SAMUEL HAUGHTON, M. D., F. R. S., Medical Registrar in Trinity College, Dublin, announces in the English journals: The complete mathematical proofs of the following propositions will appear in my forthcoming work on *Animal Mechanics*.

1. Each muscle is constructed in relation to its joint, in such a manner as to perform one kind of work only; and it performs that work to maximum advantage.
2. The number of muscles employed is determined by the number of distinct actions required from the limb.
3. The shape and form of the bones employed are the necessary consequence of the shape and power of the muscles in action.
4. The smallest muscle in the combination is as carefully adapted to its conditions of maximum work as the largest muscle.

From these propositions, supposed to be extended to the action of every muscle and joint, it appears to me to follow as necessary consequences—

1. That a foreseeing mind planned the type of the limb and of its actions.
2. That, the idea of the limb and of its necessary actions being given; the number, shape and arrangement of the necessary muscles can be calculated and predicted with as much certainty as an astronomer can predict an eclipse.
3. That the shape and arrangement of the bones follow, of necessity, from the necessary arrangement of the muscles.
4. That any alteration, however slight, in any part of the combination of bones, muscles, and joints, would entail a loss of work, and lead to a less perfect mechanism.
5. That, hence, the permanence and stability of each species (so far as relates to bones, muscles and joints) is absolutely secured, on the principles so admirably laid down by Mr. DARWIN.
6. That the profound study of the mechanism of joints lends no support to the postulate that the similarities in the bones, muscles and joints of animals may be explained by common descent from a supposed common ancestor.

## Correspondence.

### DOMESTIC.

Shall we Attend the Families of Clergymen  
Gratuitously.

#### EDS. MED. AND SURG. REPORTER:

This is a question that often comes up for discussion at our medical societies, and one of which no absolute solution can be given. The physician must in all cases be guided by circumstances. The clergyman may be very poor and unable to pay. Or he may be rich or at least far better off than the physician. Rich or poor, he may prefer to pay. He may indignantly refuse services which he may not require. Such instances have frequently come under my observation. One gentleman in particular—a Methodist minister, of tender means but great independence, would not employ a physician, he said, who would tender to him gratuitous services. He did not wish to be treated as a common pauper.

On the other hand, I have known excellent divines who thought it a compliment to the physician to be allowed to attend their families for nothing. The physician was more

than required in the fostering help of their influence. To be known as the clergyman's doctor was something better than money. And indeed in countless instances, this has proved true. How many a young practitioner whose first patron has been the village clergyman, has found it so?

Sometimes such attendance is no slight tax on the physician's time and means. Especially is this the case where, in the circuit of his daily duties, he must attend the families of several, say half a dozen of the clergy, and is expected to furnish his medicine. Such instances are not uncommon. He must not seem partial to any. He must not discriminate in favor of a particular one. Some may be abundantly able to pay, but would deem themselves insulted were the medical man to present a bill. Have they not always spoken well of him, and even recommended him to people of their parish? Or has not the mere fact of their employing him been the only needful recommendation? There are, doubtless, plenty of doctors that would jump at the chance of attending their families for nothing. So if the physician presents a bill, he never has the opportunity to present another.

For the following anecdote I am indebted to my old friend, Dr. W., of Sherbrooke, Canada. Dr. W. had for years been the family physician of one of the town clergymen. The family had been afflicted with much sickness, and the doctor had been unwearied in his attendance. In accordance with his usual custom, the doctor had made no charge, and presented no bill. At length the time came when the arduous services of the medical man were to be repaid—in the lavish bestowment of gratitude, at least. As an expression of this grateful appreciation of past services, the clergyman's lady promised a gift. "Something pretty nice" was soon to gladden the eyes of the expectant M. D.! It was currently reported among the people of the parish, that the doctor was to have a present from the minister's wife. The doctor longed to see it. It must surely be something munificent. Perhaps a piano for his eldest daughter. Perhaps a fifty-dollar easy chair for his office. Perhaps a new set of surgical instruments selected by some friend of the lady. Perhaps a splendid microscope.

The day of presentation came. What do you suppose was the precious gift—the token of appreciation of years of services? Why a paltry napkin ring, of silver or some baser metal. If I remember right it did not stand the test of good silver, and proved to be only plated. The cost was possibly \$1.50!

Some excellent physicians of my acquaintance have for years acted on the policy of exacting pay for services rendered clergymen's families. Others regularly present a bill with such reduction from the full charge as they please to make. My own impression is that an account should be made of all such visits rendered. "Charge, Chester, charge," is

the advice. The full account should regularly be presented, receipted or not, as the physician deems proper. If the physician's services to clergymen are to be unrequited, the latter should at least know the moneyed value of such services.

E. P. HURD, M. D.

Newburyport, Mass., May 4, 1872.

## News and Miscellany.

### The Georgia Medical Association.

The difficulties which have for a number of years disturbed the Georgia Medical Association have been arranged, and the profession is now at peace in that State, for which all conversant with the case will be heartily glad.

### In Trouble.

The Cable from England on May 10th reported:

A man named Andrews, a druggist, has been on a trial before Baron Morlin, in the Exchequer Court, on a charge of using in the capacity of a Doctor of Medicine an alleged spurious degree obtained from a Philadelphia college. The defendant was to-day convicted of the charge, and in passing sentence the Judge expressed his pleasure at what he had learned to be the fact, that the Americans were already engaged upon measures for the suppression of the institution.

### The Pennsylvania Hospital.

A meeting of the contributors to this institution was held at the Hospital, Eighth street, below Spruce, on Monday, for the purpose of electing twelve managers and a treasurer to serve for the ensuing year. Mr. JACOB JAMES occupied the chair, and Mr. SAUNDERS LEWIS acted as secretary.

The report of the Board of Managers for the past year was read. It showed that the total expenses for the year amounted to \$56,044.58, and the total income to \$39,293.32. The number of cases treated had been 2176. New patients received during the year 2,006. Discharged after treatment, 1,838. Out-door patients treated, 870. Patients from recent accidents occupying beds, 729.

A list of bequests and gifts received during the year was given, amounting in the aggregate to \$9,565.42, which sum had been added to the capital of the institution. The report also contained an urgent appeal for immediate assistance, and stated that unless help was forthcoming it would become necessary to contract the efforts of the hospital for the relief of the sick.

The report of the West Philadelphia branch for the treatment of the insane showed that during the year there had been 293 male and



female patients admitted; 179 had been discharged, cured and improved, and 105 free beds occupied. The whole number treated during the year had been 651; the average number under treatment being 384.

#### Baby Farming.

The bill which has passed the British Commons, and will no doubt become law, touching "Baby Farming," provides that no person shall receive or retain for hire or reward two or more infants under a year old, to be nursed or maintained away from their parents during a longer time than twenty-four hours, without having first taken out a license. Those having such children under their care without a license will be guilty of a misdemeanor. Licenses are to be revoked when it can be shown that any child has suffered from neglect. Each death must be reported to the coroner within twenty-four hours, while a complete list of all the children who have at any time been in the establishment must be kept and be open to inspection, so that it can at all times be seen whence each child came and how it was eventually disposed of.

#### QUERIES AND REPLIES.

##### Levis' Splint.

*Dr. J. G. C., of Pa.*—"Dr. Levis' Apparatus for fracture of the clavicle, can be obtained from Messrs. Kolbe, Ninth St., this city.

#### OBITUARIES.

##### SURGEON JOHN S. KITCHEN, UNITED STATES NAVY.

JOHN S. KITCHEN, M. D., Surgeon United States Navy, died in this city May 8th. Dr. KITCHEN was born in Philadelphia, November, 1830, and was commissioned an assistant Surgeon in the Navy on the 1st of May, 1855. His first duty was on board the United States sloop-of-war St. Louis, on the coast of Africa, from 1855 to 1859. He was next attached to the steam frigate Wabash, the flag-ship of the Mediterranean Squadron, returning home to be promoted to passed assistant surgeon in 1859, when he was stationed at the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass.

He was commissioned a surgeon on the 1st of August, 1861, and was ordered first to the steamer Pocahontas, and subsequently to the steam sloop Mohican, of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. During 1862 and 1863 he was attached to the steam frigate Minnesota, the flag-ship of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and on his return was ordered to the naval rendezvous at Boston. During 1864 and 1865 he was again at sea, on board the steam sloop Sacramento during her chase of the rebel iron-clad privateer Stonewall. He was then ordered as surgeon in charge of the Naval Hospital at Port Royal, S. C., from which he again went to the naval rendezvous at Boston, thence to the receiving ship Ohio. In 1869 he was ordered to the iron-clad Dictator, in the Gulf of Mexico, and while attached to her exhibited the first decided manifestations of the disease of which he died. In 1870 he was ordered as a member of the Naval Medical Board, in ses-

sion at the Naval Hospital in Philadelphia; and finally, as surgeon in charge of the Naval Hospital at Mare Island Navy-yard, from which he was invalided in September, 1871, since which time he has been confined to his residence.

Dr. KITCHEN was actively and honorably employed, without intermission, during the whole seventeen years of his connection with the navy, and his prematurely early death was the result of his arduous duties and exposure.

##### CHARLES WESTON, M. D.

Died at Nicolaus, Sutter county, California, February 25th, Dr. CHAS. WESTON, late Surgeon U. S. A. Dr. WESTON was born in Charleston, South Carolina, May 20th, 1840, and graduated in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1861. He then commenced practice in that city, but shortly after received a commission in the U. S. service. He received a wound in the region of the heart, while in discharge of professional duties, from a shell thrown into the hospital. The doctor came overland to California in search of health, and so far regretted it as to be able to resume the practice of his profession to which he was ardently attached, and in the active duties of which he continued to within three days of his death. When conscious of his approaching end, he arranged his business for the event, and suddenly expired in the arms of a friend, of whom he had requested to be raised up in bed. He leaves a devoted wife to mourn his demise, and the community, while they sympathize with her, also feel their loss in an able and beloved physician.

#### MARRIAGES.

ATWELL—MOORE.—On the 30th ult., at St. John's church, Lancaster, Pa., by the Rev. Edward W. Appleton, Rector of St. Paul's church, Cheltenham, Pa., Mr. William Curtis Atwell and Miss Anastasia Ford Moore, daughter of the late Dr. George Moore, of Columbia, Pa.

GUMP—LUTZ.—March 20th, in the Lutheran church, Bedford, Pa., by the Rev. J. B. Keller, assisted by the Rev. R. F. Wilson, Dr. S. H. Gump, and Sophia M. Lutz, both of Bedford, Pa.

HAMILTON—PETTIT.—May 7th, by Rev. Thos. Spruill, D. D., at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 45 Union Avenue, Allegheny city, John Hamilton, M. D., and Mrs. Margaret C. Pettit, daughter of David Culbertson, Esq.

HUNT—BAKER.—April 30th, at Trinity church, Covington, Ky., by the Rev. Isaac Gibson, Rector, assisted by the Rev. C. G. Currie, of Providence, R. I., Wm. H. Hunt, M. D., and Margaretta Wager, daughter of Jas. W. Baker Esq.

NICKERSON—LOCKWOOD.—March 25th, by the Rev. S. S. Sturges, William M. Nickerson, Surgeon U. S. Navy, of Wilmington, Delaware, and Miss Ella, daughter of Thomas Lockwood, Esq., of Smyrna, Delaware.

SYPPERS—HART.—At the residence of C. P. Hart, M. D., in Yellow Springs, O., May 1st, by the Rev. D. B. Colmery, Mr. George W. Syppers and Miss Carrie B. Hart.

#### DEATHS.

BENHAM.—In Pittsburg, April 27th, 1872, Nellie Rand, wife of Dr. S. N. Benham.

KITCHEN.—In this city, May 8th, Surgeon John S. Kitchen, U. S. Navy, aged 41 years.

MULHALLON.—In Brooklyn, May 8th, after a long and protracted illness, Dr. Wm. E. Mulhallon, in the 53d year of his age.

SANGER.—In New York, May 8th, after a long and painful illness, Wm. W. Sanger, M. D., in the 63d year of his age.

SMITH.—At his residence, in Grary, Kansas, February 18th, of disease of the heart, Dr. J. Patterson Smith, in his 50th year.

STILLE.—In this city, May 7th, Louis Sydenham Stille, M. D., in the 23d year of his age, son of Prof. A. Stille, M. D., of the University of Penna.

TARR.—At Denton, Md., May 2d, Charles E. Tarr, M. D.

WINLEY.—In this city, May 4th, George W. Winley, M. D.